

INSURGENTS IN THE CAUCUS

TO JOIN WITH REGULARS IN ORGANIZING THE SENATE.

Promises of Liberal Treatment in the assignment of Committee Places Tempts the Radicals into the Fold Regulars Get the Important Berths.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The regular and insurgent Republican Senators will act together and organize the new Senate, with Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire as chairman of the caucus, succeeding former Senator Hale. This has been practically agreed upon. The insurgent Senators will be taken into the fold and be recognized on all Senate committees. With assurances of liberal recognition in the reorganization the insurgents are disposed to go into the caucus and abide by the will of the majority, which is made up largely of regulars.

The Republican caucus, which is to name the Committee on Committees and provide for the organization of the new Senate, will be called to meet probably on April 1. The important thing before the caucus is the selection of the chairman, who appoints the Committee on Committees, which makes all the committee assignments. It is precedent in the Senate that the Senator with the longest service to his credit is made chairman of the caucus. Senator Frye of Maine is the oldest member in point of service, but he declined the caucus chairmanship two years ago by reason of impaired health and made way for his colleague, Senator Hale. It is understood that Senator Frye will again decline the honor. Senator Cullom of Illinois is next in line, but it is predicted that he will stand aside in favor of a more active and vigorous Senator.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, next to Senator Frye and Cullom, has the longest service. He is one of the most active members of the Senate and in the calculations now indulged in by Senators with regard to the reorganization of the Senate the name of the New Hampshire Senator is most frequently discussed. The claim is made in some quarters that Senator Gallinger is such a staunch regular that the election of Senator Cullom would be more acceptable to the insurgents. However the insurgents are not disposed to make trouble if they receive liberal recognition. If they had their preferred Senator Penrose would not be made chairman of the Finance Committee nor would Senator Warren be made chairman of the Appropriation Committee. They realize, however, that they cannot dictate.

Before they enter the caucus the insurgents will have an agreement as to what they are to expect in the way of committee assignments. It is their present purpose to ask for appointment for four of their number on the Committee on Committees, which has heretofore consisted of nine members. There is some talk of increasing the committee from nine to eleven in number.

The greatest interest centres in the reorganization of the Finance Committee, which is to be the most important committee at the special session of Congress, inasmuch as it will consider all tariff legislation. The committee as constituted in the last Congress consisted of nine Republicans and five Democrats. By reason of the gain in the number of Democratic Senators the Democrats are to be permitted to have six members on the Finance Committee, and the Republican representation will be reduced to eight. Four Republican members will be the choice of all the regulars, and will be made a member of the Finance Committee. Senator Brandegee of Connecticut is spoken of for membership of the committee in the event that the insurgents do not land more than one vacancy. There is one other Senator who is certain of appointment on the committee. He is John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, former minority leader of the House and for years a member of the Ways and Means Committee of that body. While it is unusual to place a new Senator on the Finance Committee, it is generally conceded that Mr. Williams will receive this recognition because of his knowledge and experience in tariff matters. Senators Shively of Indiana and Newlands of Nevada are said to be slated for the two other minority vacancies.

The fact that the insurgents will hold the balance of power in the new Senate is responsible for the harmony arrangements among Republican Senators in the reorganization of the Senate. The insurgents will number twelve in the new Senate, and the regular Republicans will number thirty-five. Should five insurgents act with the Democrats they would have a majority, but there is no desire among either the insurgents or the Democrats to effect a fusion arrangement for the control of the Senate. Some such suggestion has been made at frequent intervals by Senator Stone of Missouri, but it has failed to evoke any enthusiasm and has been spurned by both leading insurgent and Democratic Senators.

The negotiations between the regulars and insurgents for the organization of the Senate were inaugurated some days ago by former Senator Hale of Maine, who had daily talks with Senators La Follette, Cummins and other insurgents. Former Senator Hale of Maine dwelt on the importance of the two factions of the party in the Senate getting together. He even went so far as to suggest that the insurgents should have three members in each of the great committees. Just what division will be made as between

FATHER AND SON MURDERED

MOTHER FOUND NEAR WOUND AND UNCONSCIOUS.

Husband and Wife Supposed to Have Quarrelled Over a Bill for Dry Goods Bodies Found by an Older Son Couple Were Not Living Happily.

NEW HAVEN, March 9.—Christopher G. Wood, aged 50, and his eleven-year-old son, Valdemar, were found dead and Mrs. Wood was found dying late this afternoon in their home in Branford, seven miles from this city.

The discovery was made by Walter Wood, another son, aged 25. The opinion of those who looked into the circumstances of the tragedy to-night was that the shooting was done by Mrs. Wood during a fit of insanity.

Dr. Charles W. Gaylord, the medical examiner, said to-night that Mrs. Wood might die before morning.

The Wood family is prominent in Branford. Mr. Wood was a contractor with the Malleable Iron Company in Branford and had been with the concern for over twenty-five years. His son Walter to-night said that his father while at work yesterday morning received a bill from a New Haven dry goods store for goods charged to Mrs. Wood. The father was perplexed over the bill and decided to investigate. He left the factory before noon and went to his home intending to go to New Haven to inquire about the bill.

That was the last seen of Wood alive. The son Walter in New Haven last night to attend a lodge meeting and did not see his father. This morning at the breakfast table he asked his mother about his father and was told that he was not feeling well. At noon to-day when Walter returned home for dinner he inquired how his father was getting on and Mrs. Wood said he was still suffering from a sick headache and was in his room.

Walter went to work. This afternoon he left the shop at 5:30 and went directly home. A neighbor told the young son that something seemed to be wrong. Walter found all the doors locked, which was unusual. He got a ladder and climbed to a second story window that he found unlocked and went into the house. He found his father dead on the floor in his sleeping room. He had been shot through the mouth. Cotton had been stuffed into the mouth of the dead man, apparently to stop the blood from flowing out the floor.

From the appearance of the wound the person who did the shooting must have held the weapon very close to the mouth of the dead man. All around the face the powder had burned the flesh. In the next room young Valdemar was found. He was dead too. Investigation showed that he had been shot back of the left ear. Valdemar had evidently been put to bed, for he was covered with bed clothing as if he had gone to sleep for the night, and was shot after lying down.

On the floor within a few feet of the bed was Mrs. Wood, unconscious. There was a bullet wound in her left breast near the heart. Only an arm's length from her was a five barrel revolver. Further investigation disclosed that two shots had been fired into Mr. Wood, which would account for the four chambers being empty.

Medical Examiner Gaylord tried to revive Mrs. Wood, but had not succeeded at midnight.

The Wood family was very well to do. For many years Wood had been a buyer for the malleable iron company, but of recent years had taken a contract and was prosperous. The family were regular attendants at the Congregational church in the town and one of the first callers at the Wood home to-night was the Rev. Society Tompkins, pastor of that church.

It was said to-night that Mr. and Mrs. Wood had not been on peaceful terms for some time and that they quarrelled frequently. Mrs. Wood was an attractive woman and was very popular. It is believed that when her husband spoke to her about the dry goods bill an angry discussion followed. Where she got the revolver is one of the unexplained things in the case.

TAFT FIRES COLLECTOR.

General Shakeup Pending in the Cleveland Custom House.

CLEVELAND, March 9.—Collector Charles F. Leach of Cleveland has been removed from office by order of President Taft. Other removals will be made by order of Secretary MacVane. These may include Special Deputy Collector Ball, Cashier Hoencke and other subordinate officials.

It was said authoritatively that it was impossible to tell at this time just how far reaching the shaking up in the Cleveland custom house will be.

Leach is a Presidential officeholder. The President signed the order removing him from office just before he departed this afternoon on a trip through the South which will last ten days. The removal follows an investigation of the Cleveland office by Federal accountants.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The dismissal of Leach was the outcome of an investigation of the office by a board of special agents of the customs service, which found the Collector, it is charged, guilty of favoritism in his relations with heavy importers. The accused official is also charged with gross violations of the customs regulations.

POWDER MILL BLAST KILLS 40.

Sheep of Explosion Felt for 100 Miles—Chicago Jarred.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The hamlet of Pleasant Prairie, Wis., fifty miles north of Chicago, was wiped off the map at 8:30 to-night by the most terrific explosion in the history of the powder industry in America.

The site of the great works of the Ladin-Rand Powder Company is marked only by a great hole in the ground. Early estimates of the dead place the loss of life at forty. That is the number of men actually employed in and about the works at the time of the blast.

But the ill fated village did not suffer alone. All along the lake shore, down into Chicago and on to remote points in Indiana the earth trembled, buildings were thrown out of plumb and men and women were terrorized by the two distinct shocks.

The hundreds of tons of granite in the county building trembled on its foundation. Skyscraper hotels and every structure in the loop felt the effect of the explosion.

Twice the earth heaved upward and twice it receded under the concussion. As far west as Elgin the force was such as to frighten men and women. One woman fell dead from the shock in Elgin, others were made hysterical and slight injuries were reported everywhere within a radius of 100 miles of the disaster.

CROUSE ESTATE SUIT ENDS.

Higher Court Sustains Title of Dorothea McKivier to \$1,500,000.

STRUCTURE, March 9.—By a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court here to-day the claim of Dorothea McKivier to \$1,500,000 of the estate of Daniel Edgar Crouse is established, and the money due Miss McKivier and her mother, which has been tied up in the Lincoln Trust Company of New York pending the decision of the Appellate Division, will be paid over.

The suit decided to-day was brought by Charles E. Crouse and other heirs to the \$5,000,000 left by Daniel Edgar Crouse when he died in 1892. He was reputed to be a bachelor and the bulk of his estate went to relatives. After the will had been probated Mrs. Slegbert Kosterlitz came forward and said that Crouse had married her in London under the name of Wilson and that her daughter, Dorothea McKivier, was the child of Crouse. In behalf of the daughter a suit was brought against the twenty-seven cousins of Crouse who got the residue of his estate for the entire estate. A settlement was made out of court by which Dorothea and her mother got \$1,500,000.

Two years ago thirteen of the cousins brought suit to get back the \$1,500,000 on the ground of fraud, but by the decision of the higher court to-day her right to the money is sustained. Charles O. Maas of New York was one of the counsel for the defendants.

GOODEVE'S TROJAN HORSE.

Spurges From Pandora's Box in Canada's House of Commons.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 9.—The reciprocity debate was continued to-day in the House of Commons. The latest contribution to the Canadian Parliamentary mixed metaphors and bulls came this afternoon from Mr. Goodeve, an accomplished Conservative member of Parliament. In an attempt to picture the scene when the Minister of Finance presented the reciprocity agreement to Parliament, he said:

"He lays his Pandora box carefully on his desk. Amidst an expectant smile the spring is touched. The Trojan horse springs out and all his followers clasped their hands and laugh."

The debate will be resumed next week.

MOVING PICTURES OF LAURIER.

House of Commons in Canada Invaded in Reciprocity Debate.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 9.—The reciprocity debate is responsible for the moving picture man and the phonograph man invading the House of Commons for the first time. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier this week discussed reciprocity one man took motion pictures, while another had a microphone and a photograph in which to secure the Premier's voice.

Antidivine Whiskey is of an age that is not to be measured by years. It is made of the finest grain and is the only one that is not made of grain.

Lightweight Bodies. The QUINCY body is made of aluminum.

MAILLARD'S VANILLA CHOCOLATE. Mailed with real vanilla. It has a delicious taste. Nutritive as a food or drink.—Ad.

DIX AND GAYNOR CONFER

About the Membership, Not Whittman, They Say, and That's All They Say.

Gov. Dix and Mayor Gaynor had not expected to meet last night at the North Side Board of Trade's dinner at Ebling's Casino in The Bronx. The Governor had intended to start in the afternoon for a short vacation in the Adirondacks at McKeever and the Mayor had declined the invitation to be present. But something happened to change all that and after sending a telegram to Mayor Gaynor to meet him at the dinner the Governor caught a train for New York, arranged to make a special stop at 138th street and reached the dinner early. He left Albany in such a hurry that he had to send back word about domestic arrangements connected with his deferred trip to the woods.

Mayor Gaynor did not reach the Casino until about twenty minutes to 9, but when word was sent in that he had arrived Gov. Dix excused himself to the diners and hurried down to the second floor, where he and the Mayor had a ten minute talk in a closetlike anteroom. The Governor came out looking very grave and Mayor Gaynor accompanied him back to the banquet room. There they sat side by side and talked earnestly during the remainder of the dinner.

Mayor Gaynor left as soon as Gov. Dix had delivered his speech. When questioned about the conference he said: "We talked about the Senatorship," adding with emphasis, "and that's all we talked about."

Gov. Dix, who stayed through the dinner, made substantially the same reply when questioned as he left the Casino. "It was purely a discussion of men," he said. Asked if the Carnegie Trust and District Attorney Whittman had figured in the conversation, he replied that that matter had not been taken up at all.

HIS FINGER TIPS IN ROBBERY.

Crispi Arrested and Held for Trial After Study of a Door Glass.

M. M. Bernstein, dealer in underclothing at 171 Wooster street, reported to the police on February 23 that some one had removed the glass from the door leading from the hallway into his storage room and had stolen goods valued at \$500. Detectives examined the glass in the door, which had been carefully cut out and set aside. It showed slight finger marks and was turned over to James A. Faurot, head of the finger print department of the identification bureau.

Photographs were made of the glass and two clearly marked finger prints and two thumb prints on it. Faurot went carefully through his collection of 70,000 prints and decided that the prints were made by Charles Crispi, 31 years old, whose picture is in the rogues' gallery. From 1898 until 1909 Crispi served time almost continuously for four different jobs. He had been in a reformatory since 1909, but the police learned that he had lately been discharged.

Crispi was arrested yesterday morning and Magistrate Corriam held him in \$500 bail for trial. Faurot said yesterday that there was not the slightest doubt of the identification.

It will be necessary to prove that the prints were made at the time of the robbery. If the police can show that there are prints on both sides of the glass near the edge it will be pretty good evidence that the prints were made in handling the glass after it had been cut out.

TO ELECTRIFY GREAT AREA.

Lehigh Company Plans to Carry Current Even to Philadelphia.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., March 9.—Plans were filed with the Recorder here to-day giving notice that application will be made on April 3 to the Governor of Pennsylvania by W. A. Lathrop, Rollin H. Wilbur and H. F. Baker of Philadelphia for charters for about sixty electric companies.

This will be the first public move in the fulfillment of the great power scheme of the Lehigh and Navigation Company, which aims to electrify eastern Pennsylvania, affecting a territory with a population of 2,500,000 people including Philadelphia.

The Navigation Company's electrification scheme has been in formation three years. Immense power houses are to be built at the foot of the Lehigh river, and the power is to be carried to Philadelphia by a high tension transmission line, 112 miles long, are to run into Philadelphia, with branches to all industries, towns and villages that will contract to utilize the power.

The first special aim will be an attempt to electrify the cement industry. The Navigation Company says it can furnish electric power to the cement plants of the Lehigh region cheaper than they can generate it themselves by means of their present steam plants.

Efforts will also be made to introduce light and power current into the larger cities.

LAWYERS WHO FORGOT THE LAW.

Ex-Justice Gildersleeve—One Who Neglected to Register.

Ex-Supreme Court Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve was one of a number of lawyers who had orders signed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Fay permitting them to file a certificate of their admission to the bar with the clerk of the Court of Appeals at Albany as of the date on which the certificates should have been filed under the law. This is required by statute of 1889, which makes it a misdemeanor to practise without filing the certificate of admission. Mr. Gildersleeve said that when the law was passed he was on the bench and through an oversight he failed to file the certificate when he retired to private practice.

A NEW "NEW THEATRE" NEXT

SMALLER AND SUBSIDIZED, THE PLANS OF THE FOUNDERS.

While the Present Building Will Be Used for Opera if the Metropolitan Will Help Out—Not a Failure, but Too Big Except for Spectacular Productions.

After a meeting of the founders of the New Theatre, held yesterday afternoon at the home of Cornelius Vanderbilt, 677 Fifth avenue, the following statement was given out:

"The founders of the New Theatre have no thought of abandoning the New Theatre movement. The experience of the last two years has demonstrated that the present building, although designed under the advice of a leading theatrical expert, is not suited for the class of dramatic performances contemplated by the founders. Productions of such scale as 'The Blue Bird' and 'The Piper' would undoubtedly have filled the theatre for the entire season, but the founders have been unwilling to limit the performances to plays of that class, meritorious as they are, because the aims of the enterprise and the claims of box owners and subscribers have called for a wider range of productions. Although during the two seasons now closing the New Theatre has been more liberally supported than any other theatre in New York devoted exclusively to dramatic productions, the founders have been compelled to reach a conclusion adverse to the continued use of the present building as the home of the enterprise.

"The founders firmly maintain their belief in the mission and purpose of the New Theatre, and in order thoroughly to test the soundness of their belief and the willingness of the people of New York to lend their cooperation they will immediately proceed to erect upon a site conveniently accessible to all classes of theatregoers a theatre of moderate size, especially adapted to the production by a stock company of a repertory of modern and classical plays chosen primarily for their artistic merit. To enable the enterprise to be independent of immediate commercial success the founders will provide for a term of years a guaranty fund which will correspond to the subsidy by which theatres with similar aspirations are supported in most of the capitals of Europe.

"An opportunity will be afforded to subscribers for boxes and seats in the present New Theatre to continue as subscribers to the performances in the new building under an arrangement which will permit greater latitude in the distribution of productions than is possible under the present arrangement.

"Plans are under discussion for maintaining the present company of players as an organization to the end that with such changes in the personnel as may be deemed advantageous it may appear in the new home a year from the coming fall. During the season of 1911-12 it may be sent on tour under the direction of Winthrop Ames in a selection of plays from the present repertory, possibly playing for a few weeks in New York."

HIS PISTOL DID NOT HALT HER.

She Just Walked Back to Husband's Office and Told Him Burglars Were Present.

A burglar met Mrs. May Seager Ferguson, wife of Dr. Harry W. Ferguson, a dentist, in the hallway of her apartment on the ground floor of the Westbourne Court, at 556 West 140th street, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and putting a revolver to her head told her that if she made a sound he would kill her.

Mrs. Ferguson walked away down the hall to her husband's office and told him about it while the burglar stood hesitating. The burglar and his pal were caught a few minutes later by negro hall-boys, who gave them a bad pummeling.

Mrs. Ferguson had just answered the doorbell and after showing the patient into her husband's office had started back toward the living rooms of the apartment. The burglar, a young man, wearing a sweater under his coat and looking naturally tough, stopped her just as she was entering the kitchen.

Mrs. Ferguson listened to him and then walked to her husband's office. She said Dr. Ferguson thought there were two men, probably both in the kitchen. Dr. Ferguson reassured the patients and getting his revolver went out and told the negro hallboys to go down in the basement and cover the dumbwaiter shaft while he remained in the hallway.

A few minutes later Dr. Ferguson heard a big rumper in the basement and went downstairs. He found that one hallboy had taken the revolver away from the burglar who had talked to Mrs. Ferguson and with it had backed both men up against the wall. Leaving the boys with the two burglars Dr. Ferguson went out and got three detectives. The detectives took the burglars to the station house.

The prisoners described themselves as Max Brauning, 19 years old, a plumber, of 131 Washington avenue, Maywood, N. J., and Richard Fox, 18 years old, a plumber's helper, of 1857 Second avenue. Brauning had in his pockets a mask, two yards of rope, a slingshot and a getaway cap. Fox had a getaway cap and a bunch of keys.

Mrs. Harry MacDonald of 323 West 143d street went to the station house last night and identified several small pieces of jewelry found in Brauning's pocket as part of \$200 worth of property stolen from her apartment on February 25.

MARY GARDEN STABS HERSELF.

Arm and Finger Cut in Dagger Dance Scene in "Natoma."

BALTIMORE, March 9.—Mary Garden was wounded to-night while singing the title role of "Natoma" at the Lyric.

The second act concludes with a dagger dance. When she lunged at Sammarco with the dagger inverted the blade cut her arm near the elbow. As it fell it sliced the skin from the tip of one finger.

The audience applauded generously and Miss Garden bowed to the encores. Bandages and antiseptic solutions were procured, but for a time Miss Garden declined to have her wound dressed. Later she changed her mind and before the next act, the flow of blood having been stopped, she took the bandage from her arm and finished the performance.

STRANGE "LAMPPOON" CARTOON.

Harvard Publication Depicts Lyman Abbott and Eva Tanguay as Amateurs.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 9.—The Harvard Lampoon publishes in this week's issue a cartoon which depicts Dr. Lyman Abbott, the editor of the Outlook, and Eva Tanguay, the actress, in unconventional attire.

It was said this afternoon that President Lowell had not suppressed the Lampoon, as reported, but some one is collecting the outstanding copies for none is available on news stands nor were the dealers able to get additional copies.

The cartoon is entitled "Historic Affinities." Dr. Abbott is shown in nature's garb with winged heels offering to Miss Tanguay, who is reclining in a bank of clouds, what appears to be the staff of Mercury. Miss Tanguay, in "the altogether" dress, a black band drawn across the picture conceals a part of the torso of each figure, but tempers the cartoon only a little.

AMBASSADOR HILL SUMMONED.

Directed to Return to Washington. Probably to Confer on Polish Question.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Dr. David J. Hill, American Ambassador at Berlin, has been instructed by the State Department to return to Washington. It is believed here that the principal diplomatic matter for which he is returning is to confer with officers of the State Department on the Polish question, which has been pending between the two Governments for the last several months. Dr. Hill will sail Saturday on the steamship George Washington.

The reply of the State Department to the suggestion made by Germany that the question as to whether the mine owners or the American purchasers shall pay the Government tax or the matter be submitted to arbitration was delivered to Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, yesterday. While the substance of the reply was not disclosed, it was learned that the two Governments are rapidly reaching an agreement on the question, and it is said to be likely that an amicable adjustment will be reached soon.

RECEPTION TO BALLINGER.

Seattle Will Welcome Him and the Rainier Club Give Him a Banquet.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Secretary Ballinger received the following telegram to-day from Thomas M. Green, president of the Rainier Club, Seattle:

"There will be a public reception given upon your arrival in Seattle, and as soon after that as it is convenient for you the Rainier Club desires to give you a banquet and welcome."

This afternoon a delegation of business and professional men of this city called on Secretary Ballinger to pay their respects and bid him good-by. At the head of the delegation was B. H. Warner, Jr., who, acting as spokesman, expressed the regret of the people of Washington on the departure of the Secretary of the Interior and testified to their high respect and regard for him.

The members of the Civil Service Commission called on the Secretary also to express their regret at his leaving and to extend their thanks for the hearty cooperation the Secretary has accorded them in the civil service work through his administration.

CHOLERA IN HAWAII.

Twenty-five Cases Thus Far, with Twenty-one Deaths, Nearly Hawaiian.

HONOLULU, March 9.—Twenty-five cases of cholera, with twenty-one deaths, is the record up to to-day. Of these twenty-four were Hawaiians and one Portuguese. The steamer Sierra sailed yesterday for San Francisco, but it isn't expected that her passengers will be quarantined, because all the cabin passengers were under medical surveillance, while the steerage passengers had been quarantined here for five days before sailing.

POLICE WHO GET RETIRED.

Croquet Thinks He'll Just Retire Into Some of Their Disabilities.

It was learned at Police Headquarters yesterday that Commissioner Croquet is far from satisfied that all the policemen retired on surgeons' certificates are unfit for further duty.

More than twenty applications for retirement whose senders are waiting a summons to appear before the police surgeons have been held up, and it is understood that the Police Commissioner will so far as possible investigate each case. None of the applications is sent by officers of a rank higher than sergeant.

When a policeman is retired on a surgeon's certificate he gets as pension a certain proportion of his salary, the amount depending on his length of service. In some cases a being retired for physical disability the policeman has still found himself able to engage in business.

ARMY TO PROTECT

ALIENS IN MEXICO

May Cross the Border to Safeguard Americans and Europeans.

ANARCHY WILL BE QUELLED

U. S. Looked To Under Monroe Doctrine to Keep Order and Defend Investments.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., March 9.—President Taft's train, carrying him to Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., passed through here to-night.

The veil that has been thrown by all officials high and low about the joint "maneuvers" of the army and navy along the Mexican border and in the Gulf of Mexico was put aside to-day.

There is no longer any doubt as to why practically all the available Federal troops now in the country have been rushed to Texas and Lower California.

First of all the Government feared the formation of an insurrection government in Lower California. With the formation of such a government the United States would be compelled to keep continual watch on the whole southern frontier.

Secondly, it was feared that American property in Mexico valued at hundreds of millions might be swept away, and it was desired to protect it, as well as the interest of foreigners, who, keeping in mind the Monroe Doctrine, might look naturally to the United States for such protection.

Third, it was determined to stop friends of the Mexican insurgents from carrying supplies that are contraband of war across the Rio Grande River from Texas. "Last of all," it was believed that "maneuvers" in Texas this time would show the jingoes in Congress and elsewhere that the army could be mobilized in case of difficulty in remarkably quick time.

The army is going to Texas, and it is going to stay there until there is reason to believe that serious trouble in Mexico is no longer probable. It will patrol the border line, and if necessary it will step in to prevent anarchy and revolution that would endanger the lives and property of Americans and foreigners.

The steps were taken advisedly and no retreat is contemplated.

The troops in Texas a week ago were not adequate to handle the situation. The crisis developed quickly and in a few hours a policy was framed, orders were issued and one quarter of the Federal army was bound southward, or preparing to go.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The scout cruiser Chester has been ordered from Pensacola to Tampico, Mexico. The Navy Department gives no explanation, but this development fits in with the military demonstration that is being made for the protection of American and other foreign properties in Mexico.

Officials in Washington acknowledged to-day for the first time that the situation in Mexico has had something to do with the massing of 20,000 troops on the Mexican frontier.

In talking for publication these officials continue to assert that the movement of the troops was designed merely for a war game, but speaking unofficially they admitted that the maneuvers are only incidental.

The real purpose, as already outlined in these despatches, is entirely precautionary. There is no intention on the part of the United States Government at present to enter Mexico. The movement of troops to Texas is designed solely to put the United States in an attitude to meet any emergency that may arise.

Opinions in Washington differ as to the likelihood of developments in Mexico which may require intervention on the part of the United States. Obviously the Government authorities believe that the situation